

SMOKELESS FUEL

The last day or two must have made quite a hole in the fuel pile. Have you tried **COKE** for your open grates and furnaces? It is by long odds the best fuel, as it makes a bright hot fire minus smoke and dirt. Give us a trial order. \$6.50 per ton delivered.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone 123. 35 YATES STREET

HALFTONES, THE ANGEL ENGRAVING & ZINC-ETCHINGS 510 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER B.C.

CHRISTMAS SALE

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES ON ALL LINES
DURING THE MONTH.

We give a present to every purchase of \$1 and up, the present to be governed by amount of purchase.

BEST AND CHEAPEST JAPANESE STORE IN THE TOWN.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR CHURCH BAZAARS, ETC.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 GOVERNMENT STREET

TELEGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

COMMUNICATION WITH OUTSIDE WORLD
INTERRUPTED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Communication with the outside world ceased at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a strike was called in the general telegraph offices. By a ruse, however, the management succeeded in reopening the cable shortly after 6 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, when the strike went into operation, many of the Russian operators were reluctant to leave, but a walking-delegate promptly smashed a bottle of hydrochloric acid on the floor and the fumes soon drove the men from their keys.

The Danish cable operators remained at their posts, but the receiving clerks having dead messages were refused for three hours.

Troops occupied the building, but the employees were terrified and afraid to return. M. Sevastianoff, superintendent of posts and telegraphs, declared that the government has ample evidence to prove that the strike is a political conspiracy planned by revolutionaries, the demand of the men for the reinstatement of the discharged leaders of the telegraphers' union at Moscow being a mere pretext which, however, had deceived many operators and other employees of the service. M. Sevastianoff declares that it is impossible for the government to yield or be held up by its own servants and that it is determined to fight out the matter to the bitter end.

A HOME MADE HAPPY BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

About two months ago our baby girl had measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had two doctors, but no relief was obtained. Every remedy which she could have had went in eight different stops to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me, and failed to get it, when one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so, and our baby is alive and well today.—Geo. W. Spence, Holly Springs, N. C. There is no better preparation for the winter than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is especially good for children as it contains nothing injurious and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A German Correspondent Interviews Party Leaders in St. Petersburg.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Vossische Zeitung*, who talked for five hours with representative leaders of all political and social classes outside the court circles, cables by way of Stockholm under yesterdays date as follows: "The result of these interviews is the conclusion that the action of the zemstvo congress in recognizing the socialist organization as the strongest has driven many wavering elements to join the socialists, although these openly proclaim that the capitalists will be abolished as soon as the government is displaced. A rich merchant informed me that he paid \$10 weekly to the strike leaders, who give him a permanent guarantee of workmen.

Losing Confidence

Confidence in Premier Witte's cabinet is disappearing in political and commercial circles since it is daily growing more evident that Witte is without the necessary powers from the emperor. These circles believe that General Count Ignatoff's influence is growing. Partisans of the reactionary Interior Minister Durnovo confirmed to me the statement that Prince Tcherbatoff

is organizing a loyal militia and added that Durnovo and Tcherbatoff are forcing matters to such an extreme that at a given moment they can fall upon the liberals with this temporary militia. These classes designed Durnovo as Witte's successor in a very few days. A crisis must decide whether the autocracy will be resurrected.

The socialists are optimistic. They hope soon to spread a general strike all over Russia except Poland. They regard all the technical troops as pledged to them. Of the other troops they do not trust the division of guards.

The socialists say the activity of the reactionaries comes opportunity for them, since it drives the liberals to the socialists, which facilitates their fight against Capitalists.

"They assert that they have no doubt that the proletariat will be supreme in St. Petersburg within a short time. Although only part of the lower officials of the post and telegraph department have heretofore joined the strike, the railroad operators will also strike soon because their representatives were arrested contrary to the government's promise.

In some quarters there are rumors that the emperor will come to St. Petersburg and issue a manifesto to the peaceable elements. It seems to me that the moment for this has passed. The Emperor's entrance into the city could only lead to catastrophe which may be postponed or perhaps be averted.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Disaffection in Russian Army

Alarming Indications That the Trouble Has Spread to All Arms.

Guards Regiments Too Show Spirit of Insubordination to Officers.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The most alarming indication of the spread of disaffection in the army, extending even to regiments near the person of the Emperor, was given in the arrest at Tsarskoe Selo today of a number of soldiers belonging to the Yellow Cuirassiers of the Guard, the Hussars of the Guard, and the Life Guard Riflemen, for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes.

The regiments in question are those which have been specially selected by General Trepoff to guard the Emperor and his family.

They have been counted upon as being loyal to the last, ready even to be torn to pieces in defense of His Majesty, like the Swiss guard of Louis XVI. Their arrest, however, although not for open sedition, shows how the leaven of discontent is working, even in the provinces of the imperial parks at Tsarskoe Selo.

Rumored Attack on the Czar

The incident gave rise to almost alarming rumors in St. Petersburg, including one to the effect that the Emperor actually had been attacked, and that a Grand Duke had been wounded while defending him, but the Associated Press is assured by a member of the imperial entourage that Tsarskoe Selo that this is untrue.

Prisoners in Warsaw

Advices by telephone from Moscow declare that the city is in a state of panic, and that the better classes are panicking abroad. From one hundred to two hundred foreign passports are being issued at Moscow daily.

Mail advices from Warsaw say that the number of arrests of political offenders is on the increase and the searching of premises by the police is continuous.

The political prisoners are marched through the streets guarded by dragoons with drawn swords.

From Tobolsk, in Western Siberia, comes news of a great procession to the cemetery to commemorate the memory of several exiled "Decembrists" who were buried there.

The Sebastopol Fight

According to the Slovo the mutineers themselves began the attack. After waiting until three o'clock in the afternoon for a reply to the demands of the mutineers, which included the convocation of a constituent assembly, and the immediate realization of the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto, Lieut. Schmidt opened fire on the city from ten vessels. Vice Admiral Choukhin replied from the loyal warships and General Baron Moller Gakomski from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutinous sailors used rifles and machine guns upon the entrenched infantry.

The fight, the Slovo says, lasted for two and a quarter hours. The mutineers made a heroic struggle, but the odds were too heavy, and when the Otschakoff, battered to pieces and on fire, sank with the cruiser Dnieper and a transport, Lieut. Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron and the mutinous sailors on shore hauled down their flag to the Brest and Bledofsk regiments.

Many Vessels Join Schmidt

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Choukhin and General Gakomski called on the mutineers to surrender, whereupon, under the orders of Lieut. Schmidt, the mutinous vessels on the north side which had replaced the flag of St. Andrews with the red flag, and which vessels were supposed to be loyal, instead of firing upon the mutineers, joined cause with them and directed their fire on the city and on the south side batteries. The British regiment thereupon stormed the northern battery with fixed bayonets and the guns were soon turned upon the ships and the barracks of the mutineers.

Conspired Under Officers' Noses

The Listo says that the conspiracy which led to the mutiny went on under the noses of the officers, and that even Vice Admiral Birleff, the minister of marine, who was at Sebastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of the support of the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the die was cast.

During the first three days the mutineers were orderly. They sent delegates to the shopkeepers, requesting them not to close, as there would be no disorders, and asking the inhabitants not to leave the city. They also sent out patrols with instructions to arrest the roughs who were seeking to take advantage of the situation. In all their demonstrations the mutineers intentionally sang the national hymn in order to prove that the only traitors were those who refused to satisfy their demands.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR CROUP

With the dry, cold weather of the early winter months, parents of croupy children should be on the alert for ominous symptoms. There is no cause for anxiety when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is kept in the home. It is good for children as soon as the cold becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough has appeared, the attack may be warded off. Mrs. S. Rosenthal, of Turner, Michigan, says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ourselves and children for several years, and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

THE LAKE STORMS.

Two More Vessels Added to Number of Recent Wrecks.

Duluth, Nov. 30.—Dashed on the rocks nearly miles north of Two Harbors, the steel steamer Go, Spencer, and her consort, the Amboy, of the Tonawanda Steel Company, are wrecks at Thomasville. The lives of the crews were saved. The vessels were bound for Duluth. They left Buffalo November 28 and were about 100 miles away. Two Harbors when the storm struck them the situation of the crews on the battered hulls was desperate. Fishermen rushed into the surf almost up to their necks and assisted the sailors to escape. The cargo of the Spencer can be lightered, but there is little chance of saving the boat.

The Crescent City, which is ashore at the Lakewood pumping station, can be saved. All of her crew were saved. The steamer Coralie and the large Maya, bound down, ore-laden, went on the beach at Point Isabelle, near Bellingham. The crews of both boats are all right and a wrecking expedition has been sent to them from the "Sox."

Mutineers Had Been Completely Afraid

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 30.—The tugs Owen and Ralph with fifty men left today to attempt the release of the wooden steamer Fred Schlessinger, ashore on the rocks at False Presque Isle point. The crew is safe. Tugs have been unable to reach the steamer Holland, high aground at Rogers City. Late reports say she will probably be a total loss unless speedily released.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 30.—After the crew had given up all hopes of being saved, the schooner James Mowatt was picked up by the steamer S. E. Runnels of Lake Huron, reaching here today. The Mowatt was blown away from the steamer Sheriff on Saginaw bay during the recent storm and was drifting helplessly.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

mines during the absence of the Hon. Richard McBride from the province. Erle Barclay McKay, P. L. S., chief draughtsman, to be surveyor-general in and for the province of British Columbia, 1905.

James Street Brandon, of Trail, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

The department of mines is advised by the Agent-General in London that he has inquiries from English firms for

black sand produced from placer beds and alluvial gravels.

The attention of all parties interested in the matter is directed to the advisability of communicating with the Agent-General for

British Columbia, Salisbury House, Flushing Circus, London, E. C.

"I believe the fear of want is the origin of greed and theft. Their mode of

life and simple laws bred confidence and tended to bring to the surface all that was good in man. Modern commercialism or cannibalism tends to suppress all that is good and noble and brings into action all the forces of evil.

Their life bred confidence in humanity and each other and produced men as they desire to be, not as they are forced to be. Present conditions with us prove mercenary cannibals. With men it was easier to earn things than to steal them, so ultimately men did not steal; if they did they were aware that a change of climate would benefit their health and the request was generally heeded."

The department of mines is advised by the Agent-General in London that he has inquiries from English firms for

black sand produced from placer beds and alluvial gravels.

The attention of all parties interested in the matter is directed to the advisability of

communicating with the Agent-General for

British Columbia, Salisbury House, Flushing Circus, London, E. C.

"I believe the fear of want is the origin

of greed and theft. Their mode of

life and simple laws bred confidence

and tended to bring to the surface all

that was good in man. Modern

commercialism or cannibalism tends to

suppress all that is good and noble and

brings into action all the forces of evil.

Their life bred confidence in humanity

and each other and produced men as

they desire to be, not as they are forced

to be. Present conditions with us prove

mercenary cannibals. With men it was

easier to earn things than to steal them,

so ultimately men did not steal; if they

did they were aware that a change of

climate would benefit their health and

the request was generally heeded."

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Usual Banquet Marks Celebration of Thanksgiving Day.

London, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving day was celebrated in London in the time-honored manner by the union of leading Americans at a banquet in the Hotel Cecil. Among those present were Ambassador Whitehead, Reid, In all over 400 Americans were present.

The guests of honor included Walter Vaughan Morgan, lord mayor of London and Mrs. Hornby Steer, the lady mayorress; Rodolphe Lemieux, solicitor general for Canada; Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale and Lady Dimsdale; Sir Alan Gibbs, N. C. Van Dusen, chairman of the American society in England, and president, and proposed a toast to King Edward. Mr. Lemieux, in an eloquent speech proposed "the president of the United States."

DIED

RUSSELL—At Phoenix, Arizona, on Nov. 23, Robert John Russell, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, December 3 at 2:35, from the family residence, Russell street, Victoria West, and at St. Saviour's church, at 3 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

COLLINS JAILED

PENDING TRIAL

Trial Is Commenced at San Francisco After Delays Are Exhausted.

Posing as an innocent martyr of the hostility of superior judges, bar association and the press, George D. Collins has at last been brought to trial on the perjury charge after six months of evasion, delays, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The trial, which included the conviction of the condemned, falling and his last motion denied, the trial was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge Lennon of Marin county, sitting for Judge Lawrence at the Hall of Justice. When court adjourned, Judge Lennon ordered Collins into custody, notwithstanding his protest that he was allowed his liberty. This is a well-remembered precedent in the case of the People vs. Collins that is to justly reward the order.

The case was set for hearing yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. When the Judge had taken his seat, Collins arose and said: "The defendant does not appear for trial, but to move an adjournment until the 26th of December. In support of his motion he read an affidavit to the effect that the appearance of Robert Connolly, his attorney, as witness, was necessary to his case, as he expected that ergo would testify that he had married the defendant to Agnes Keady. Connolly claimed that the date of Father Connolly's return was not at all certain, and that he might not be here before the 26th.

The court then denied the motion for further adjournment of the case, and ordered the call of the jurors.

THE PIONEERS.

A Letter Appreciative of Their Worth From Few of Interior Men.

J. F. Leland contributes to the Similkameen Star the following very interesting letter:

"Sir—It has fallen to my lot, more than to most men, to come into contact and mingle with many of the plainer manners and prospectors of the 'Great West,' and in my poor way I desire to pay a small tribute to a class of men who have done so much for man's progress and happiness—a remarkable party of men who are fast passing away. Wherever found, whether in the sunny south, the golden shores of the Pacific, Australia, the frozen north in British Columbia, on the Fraser or in Cariboo, they will rank among the best men of the new world has produced.

"Great environments produce great men and there was great

66 APENTA

The Safest and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

The RICHNESS of APENTA WATER in natural saline aperients renders it the most valuable and safest laxative and purgative.

Mining Outlook
In the Kootenays

William Blakemore Sums Up the Situation in Interior at Present Time.

War Eagle Centre Star Merger Event of Supreme Importance to Country.

"Mining throughout the Kootenays is looking up and conditions are more promising today than they have been at any time since 1900." The speaker was William Blakemore, M. E., who arrived in the city last night from Nelson. Continuing his talk he said: "This is due to two causes, the extension of the leasing system and the introduction of new capital for legitimate development. Under the former system many small properties are now being successfully worked on the royalty basis, and this is especially the case in the Slocan district, where silver-lead deposits lend themselves to this mode of operation. Even large mines, such as the Payne, formerly operated by joint stock companies, are now being worked by practical miners under lease. The result is that more profit is being made and less wasted in costly plants and fruitless development."

"Where is the new capital coming from?" he was asked.

"The money is coming principally from the United States," he replied. "Our American cousins have always been pioneers of mining enterprises in British Columbia and they are now taking up properties throughout the Kootenays and spending money freely in testing their merits. The old glories of '49 creek are being revived by the Reliance Mining company and the Redención Mining company. In Ymir camp several new properties are turning out well, especially the Porto Rico, Second Relief and the Queen mines, all of which are sending gold to the banks monthly and showing a good profit above working expenses."

Concentrate Ores Pilot Bay Smelter The Canadian Metals company, under the direction of Mr. C. F. Fernau, have erected a gigantic zinc smelter at Frank, Alberta, and have taken up a number of lead mines in Ainsworth camp and on Kootenay lake, including the Highland mine and the Blue Belle. They have also recently purchased the Pilot Bay smelter, erected some twelve years ago by Mr. Hendrix. As this smelter is a large concentrating plant and the intention is to concentrate the ores at Pilot Bay and send the product to the Frank smelter for reduction, this will net larger profits to the American smelters, involving as it does very heavy transportation charges. Hitherto all the zinc ore exported from the Kootenays has been treated at Iola, Kansas, and has had to bear a rate of \$10 to \$12 a ton. There has been some talk of imposing such a tariff upon Canadian zinc ores imported into the United States as would result in shutting it out, and it is therefore highly gratifying to find preparations being made to establish the industry in Canada."

"What can you tell me about the big amalgamation of Kootenay mines?" was the next question put to Mr. Blakemore.

Amalgamation of Kootenay Mines

"Of course that is the great thing in mining circles at the present moment. The deal is being engineered by W. H. Aldridge, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s smelter at Trail. The whole scheme includes the Canadian smelter, the St. Eugene silver-lead mine at Moyie, the Le Roi, Centre Star and War Eagle copper-gold mines at Rossland. The project originated in the difficulty of securing such a constant supply of ores for the Trail smelter as would enable it to run steadily all the year round and to quote the lowest possible rates. Not owning any mines this smelter was entirely at the mercy of individual operators, who would divert their product according to the conditions of the market, or in some cases cease production altogether if prices were not favourable. The result has often been that the smelter has been unable to run to its full capacity, which means increased cost of operations. In spite of these drawbacks the cost of treatment, which was formerly as high as \$11 per ton, when P. Augustus Heintz owned the plant, has been reduced to \$1, and recently, in consequence of Mr. Aldridge securing a three years' contract for the whole of the output of the Le Roi mine, the charge has been further reduced to \$3 per ton, and as this includes transportation, it must be regarded as one of the most favourable smelter rates ever made."

"Mr. Aldridge went to London last summer to meet the directors of the Le Roi company. He had already secured an option on the holdings of Messrs. Gooderham & Blackstock in the St. Eugene, Centre Star and War Eagle mines, and it only remained to get the Le Roi people in line to complete the amalgamation. Unfortunately he met with the strongest opposition from the managing director of the Le Roi, Anthony J. McMillan, who was subsequently dismissed by the directors for obstructing a project which they deemed to be in the best interests of the company. Meanwhile Mr. Aldridge scored the first point for the C. P. R. by closing the three years' contract I have referred to and so establishing a

Record Rate for Treatment."

"The first effect of this was to close down the Northport smelter and transfer the treatment of Rossland ores from American to Canadian territory. That he will ultimately succeed in carrying through an amalgamation so greatly to the benefit of all companies interested there can be little doubt, and the result will be to consolidate and strengthen the mining and smelting industries of the Kootenays and so on."

able all mine operators to share in the benefits of a low rate of treatment.

"The latest despatches on the subject confirm the amalgamation of the Centre Star and War Eagle mining companies at a special meeting held in Toronto. It only remains for the Le Roi company to follow suit and the shareholders of that company are expected to meet and deal with that subject some time in January."

The Nelson Tribune

Coming nearer to home topics the reporter ventured a remark about the Nelson Tribune, of which paper Mr. Blakemore had for a considerable period guided its destinies from the editorial chair. "The Tribune has for fourteen years been practically the organ of John Houston, M. P. P., and has swallowed up a great deal of money, both of Mr. Houston's and his personal friends. It has been a fearless, independent organ, reflecting the peculiarities of its erratic but brilliant owner. The Tribune has never paid its way. Being an afternoon paper, it could not be circulated over the area covered by the morning Nelson News, and therefore its circulation was mainly local. With the departure of Mr. Houston its raison d'être no longer existed, and the heavy indebtedness which had been accumulated for two years finally strangled it. The plant was sold on Tuesday by the sheriff to satisfy claims for rent and wages, and no attempt will be made to resuscitate it."

In concluding his talk Mr. Blakemore confirmed the reports which have appeared in the Colonist regarding the reunion of the Conservative party in Nelson, and is of the opinion that the new organization, which is known as the Union Conservative club, will work harmoniously for the interests of the party.

If you have an old lounge, couch, easy chair, mattress or anything in the upholstery line that needs repairing, call up Smith & Champion, 'Phone 713.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, November 30—8 p. m.

The barometer is rising along the coast and a temporary high pressure has become general throughout the province. The sun has fallen on the lower Mainland and also on the highlands of Vancouver Island. The weather is fine and cold along the northern coast, also in Cariboo and across the Dominion to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max.

Victoria 39 42

Vancouver 33 37

New Westminster 34 36

Kamloops 22 29

Barkerville 10 14

Port Simpson 16 16

Calgary, Alta. 16 8

Calgary, Alta. 2 6

Whistler, Man. 20 2

Portland, Ore. 33 48

San Francisco, Cal. 48 54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Friday:

Victoria and vicinity: Westerly winds at first; partly cloudy; stationary or lower temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; partly cloudy, with rain tonight or Saturday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Deg. Deg.

5 a. m. 49 Mean 49

Noon 41 Highest 42

5 p. m. 40 Lowest 38

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a. m. 10 miles west.

Noon 14 miles west.

5 p. m. 16 miles west.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Rain—0.10 inch.

Sunshine—4 hours 42 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.016

Corrected 29.997

Mean temperature for November—44.63.

Total precipitation for November—0.91

inch.

Total yearly precipitation 1905 to date—20.11 inches.

Memo.—The precipitation at Victoria for November, 1905,—0.91 inch—is the least yet reached for that month, the average of 32 years being 5.4 inches.

LARGE LUMBER CARRIER.

Vessel to Carry 1,000,000 Feet to Be Built For Seattle-Frisco Route.

The largest, finest equipped and fastest steam schooner ever planned for trade on the Pacific Coast will soon be built for the Seattle-San Francisco run. The company is at present engaged in the lumber trade and is one of the several concerns represented by L. H. Gray & Co.

Mr. Gray said that the vessel will carry 1,000,000 feet of lumber when in commission and have accommodations for 50 first-class and 40 steerage passengers. The craft will be the latest type and constructed of steel throughout. The specifications will call for a vessel with a speed of 12 or 13 knots.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The lumber trade between Puget Sound and California ports is now increasing rapidly, and the ships already in the fleet are carrying millions of feet of lumber to San Pedro, San Francisco and Port Los Angeles. The vessels in operation at the present time carry in the neighborhood of 750,000 feet each.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom, and the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p.m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

SESSIONS—DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL.

It is evident that there is going to be reform in the Dominion House of Commons as well as in the Provincial Legislature. The latter is called for the 1st of January. It is understood that the House of Commons will meet about the middle of January. Both sessions are likely to be, comparatively speaking, short ones.

The questions which agitated the Dominion, and in particular the school question as it affected the new provinces, have been so thoroughly threshed out, not only in parliament but in the bye-elections, that little more is left to be said. In reference to the school question, however much we may differ with the Dominion government upon the soundness of its position, it has evidently secured the endorsement of the people, so far as that can be inferred from the elections in Alberta and in the bye-elections, taken as a whole. We do not believe less in the serious objections which have been urged against the government's course, nor do we believe that in the results of the elections which have been held the real opinions of the people on that particular question have been given expression to. Nevertheless results are what we must judge by, and in the meantime, although there are evidences of weakening as shown by an analysis of the results of the elections, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is entitled to claim that there have been no serious defections from the ranks of his supporters on account of his school policy.

There seem to be no other questions in sight so far to involve protracted debate. We are not to have the proposed tariff revision submitted; the G. T. P. railway, unless some new arrangement or modification is contemplated, is not likely to be seriously discussed; and it is not known yet whether the matter of provincial subsidies will be taken up or not. The management of the Intercolonial railway will undoubtedly come up for a general review; the safeguarding of the St. Lawrence route by more efficient pilotage service is important and is now sufficiently prominent in the East to have consideration; while it is not at all improbable that the subject of life insurance in Canada will be introduced. There is also the measure increasing the indemnities of members and pensioning ex-cabinet ministers. That cannot fail to be debated at length, and with some warmth. But if we exclude the tariff revision and the provincial subsidy question, all of these matters are comparatively minor as compared with some of the issues that have come before parliament during the last two or three sessions, and that have been practically settled, so that we do not see upon what grounds the time of the session can be protracted beyond three months—unless to justify the increase in the members' indemnities; and we fancy now that these have been made so substantial, the great majority will be anxious to save as much as possible of their allowance for the inevitable rainy day when parliament will see them no more.

danger there is of the government being called upon to suffer expensive undertakings, not to speak of the cost of carrying on a meeting of parliament itself. And then, as already intimated, there is the feeling which prevails throughout the country in favor of cutting it as short as possible.

Reverting now to the local arena, we see no reason for a protracted session here either. The financial policy of the country is practically settled for some time, and there exists little or no reason for readjustments. The country is fairly prosperous, and, therefore, better able to stand the increase of taxation that has been rendered necessary to bring about stability and equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. It is a wise policy to store up a little against the day of possible adversity, when the people will be less able and less willing to pay taxes than they are now. It is wiser to pursue such a policy than to clasp on all sail with a maximum of expenditure for public works and a minimum of revenue, a course recommended by many. We know how hard it is in bad times to pay taxes to meet interest on liabilities contracted during good times.

There are rumors of the usual number of railway projects to come before the government for its consideration. The safeguard of the country in that respect will probably be the number and extent of the assistance asked. Any number of first-class schemes can be formulated, which with reasonable assistance from the two governments could now, in the state of the money market, be successfully financed; but the liabilities which such assistance would involve render it impossible that all can receive consideration. If any at all are to be considered it becomes a question of discrimination, at which point the danger-line is reached. Railway policies are the rocks upon which several governments have stranded, and wisdom, acquired by experience in the past, would almost seem to suggest that provincial governments are better without that particular kind of policy. The experience of this year might even go to show that the country can save money by withholding assistance altogether. The Similkameen is the argument upon which the opponents to provincial subsidies now base their faith.

New and main lines of railway through the province, if assisted at all, it is held, should be assisted by the Dominion government. If the province is called upon, it should be in connection with supplying the local links. In other words, that constructing the arterial system of railways of the Dominion should be the work of the Dominion. The arterial system in British Columbia, by reason of the irregular contour of the country, would be a complicated one, involving several main lines east and west and a number in northerly and southerly directions. As a complementary system the provincial government might wisely consider the problem of opening up and developing the various valleys leading to the arterial lines, so as to afford traffic for them, and at the same time add to the wealth of the country.

If we regard the railways built by the Dominion government, or under its jurisdiction and control, as a system of arteries, we could then fittingly compare the provincial system proposed to a network of veins feeding them and distributing local traffic. Through lines of railway or their main tributaries have sources of traffic not immediately depending upon localities through which they pass in order to make any particular portion pay and, therefore, do not require provincial assistance; but local short lines depend upon local traffic to be remunerative, and traffic has to come as the result of the development of the district served by them, which is usually a matter of some time. Capital for such lines is not usually forthcoming without financial encouragement. These are views of the situation that are expressed as one phase of a possible railway policy suggested by the peculiar conditions existing in British Columbia. In other words, those who take this view hold that it is not the business of the province to assist the building of railways that are, or may become, parts of main lines; but to devote itself exclusively to the development of a system of communication to meet local requirements.

There is no prospect of a general election before the expiry of the full term of the present legislature, and there will not be the excuse of consuming the time of the House by making anti-election speeches. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, we should have a brief, business-like session.

MORE ABOUT INSURANCE.

Few people of this country are aware that the paternal government of Belgium does a general life insurance business, issuing straight life policies as well as term or endowment policies. It goes farther and contracts to pay annuities to such of its citizens as desire them. This is the case in the little kingdom.

Turkey had to give up the other powers, but it will be observed that it was just before American Thanksgiving Day.

"Conservatives cannot govern," remarks Finance Minister Fielding. "Not at present, at any rate," remarks the Toronto News.

There is another very strong reason why the government will not be disposed to encourage a long-winded session. The expenditure of the country has run up very high, and the public debt, notwithstanding the prosperity that prevails and the flowing revenue, is again beginning to increase at almost an alarming rate. Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, has clearly indicated on several occasions of late that he appreciates this situation, and is anxious to curtail the riotous expenditure of the few years past. The shorter the session the less

al thrifit, and has fully vindicated its purpose. There are few or no beggars in Belgium. It works smoothly and is apparently without flaw. No fiscal corruption has developed in connection with the system, complex and peculiar as it is. It has been in practice upward of half a century. The balance sheet of the Belgian National Bank on Dec. 31, 1903, the last report within reach, showed deposits to the credit of the three institutions of \$15,992,708, approximately \$7 a head of the total population of Belgium. The aggregate is much greater than the total assets.

The most important branch of course is the postal savings system, well worth study. Every possible facility to make deposits is afforded the public. They are made in the post offices and bank agencies in sums as low as twenty cents. More than \$665 cannot be deposited in any period of two weeks without special authorization. The interest rate is fixed periodically by the government. At the close of the year the interest is added to the principal and begins to draw interest itself. Each depositor receives a bank book free of charge. Special adhesive deposit stamps are used, which are receipts for money paid in, and are pasted in this bank book. In it, also, are entered calculations of interest, and all other transactions between the postal savings bank and the depositor. These books are called in for the annual calculation of interest. To prevent individual extravagance, depositors are prohibited from hypothecating these bank books without a special permit. After receiving his book the new depositor can have entries made at any post office in the kingdom. Deposits may also be made by postage stamps up to \$1.05 a month. To encourage deposits by children and the very poor, postmen in the rural districts carry with them the facilities for the purpose. To get a book the depositor signs an agreement that he understands the rules, that he will accept no receipt for deposits except the adhesive stamps, etc. When a book is lost a duplicate is furnished under certain formalities. All postal officials are instructed to encourage postal savings deposits.

Withdrawals of funds may be made at any post office on application within fifteen days after the last deposit. The book must be produced and the transaction recorded over the signatures of the postmaster. The depositor must be identified, if at a post office other than the one issuing the book. For withdrawing sums between \$96.50 and \$193, one month's notice must be given; for \$193 to \$579, two months, and for sums above \$597 six months. There are other minute rules, but on the whole the system is simple. The depositor can have his deposits converted into Belgian bonds, and on notice to him the postal savings bank can convert all sums more than \$579 into such bonds. The management is a general council of twenty-four members and a president, a board of six directors and a general manager. All are appointed by the king for six years. The general manager is subject to dismissal, and may not be a member of either house of parliament. The system is constantly growing in favor.

The Belgium life annuity and life insurance adjuncts are something unique. Yet they are apparently successfully conducted to the entire satisfaction of King Leopold's subjects. There are no data, however, showing the extent of their operations. By the required payments into the government annuity fund persons can secure for themselves or the benefit of others life annuities that cannot be seized for debt, and, moreover, secure the payment of the capital paid for the annuity to the beneficiaries' heirs after death. Payments for annuities can be made at all postoffices, national bank agencies and branches of the savings bank. The largest deposits is \$231,60 per annum; the smallest one franc (0.3 cents). Annuities do not begin until the age of fifty, and are payable annually. Annuities to begin immediately on the payment of the necessary capital may be arranged for. It can be arranged so that the whole capital goes to the fund after death, which gives the annuitant a larger annuity. A person depositing \$193 at the age of twenty-five would receive annually after fifty \$38.30; if contracted to begin at fifty-five, \$50.90; at sixty, \$89.10; at sixty-five, \$149.80.

In connection with this annuity fund is an insurance fund. Both straight life and the endowment policy may be contracted for. Endowment can be made payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years of age. The contractor must be twenty-one, and the beneficiary at least twenty-one and not over fifty-five. The largest sum to be paid any one person on a policy is \$1,600. An annual premium of \$19.30 from a person thirty-five years old leaves his heirs as follows: If contracted to pay until fifty-five, \$556.32; sixty, \$639.57; sixty-five, \$683.63. A person of thirty-five paying annually \$19.30 for an endowment, receives at certain ages these sums: At fifty-five, \$148.26; at sixty, \$518.55; at sixty-five, \$605.86. This is apparently simple, cheap and reliable insurance. There is doubtless a small profit accruing to the government for doing the business, but it must be infinitesimal. It is palpably arranged in the interest of the policyholders, and not of the officials.

McCurdy and family have resigned. So are the public.

Turkey had to give up the other powers, but it will be observed that it was just before American Thanksgiving Day.

"Conservatives cannot govern," remarks Finance Minister Fielding. "Not at present, at any rate," remarks the Toronto News.

The Liberal majority in North York has decreased since last general election by 462; in West Lambton by 262;

in Antigonish by 562; in Wentworth there has been a change from a Liberal to a Conservative majority. It didn't mean Liberal defeat, but it means decline. The Toronto World, after reflecting upon the causes which have affected Liberal successes of late, puts it this way, that Laurierism and not Liberalism still rules in Canada.

The situation in Russia is evidently very serious, but we are not in a position at this distance to judge how serious. It is doubted if even in Russia those in authority are in a position to accurately judge of the magnitude of the danger to which the country is exposed. The symptoms cannot be reduced to any system of diagnosis. The people seem to be in a hysterical, nervous condition, regarding the outcome of which it is impossible to predict. Anything at all may happen as a consequence. One reason for this is that in all the provinces there is disaffection, but in no two provinces are the causes the same. If the government can manage to keep each affected district by itself, and control the situation, it may prevent disaster. Otherwise there is no possibility of seeing to the end of it all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

THE PROPOSED GUN LICENCE.

Sir—I attended a meeting of the gun clubs of the city last night, the resolutions of which appeared in your issue of last morning, and in liaison with the object intended, viz., the better preservation of game, I hardly think the object in view will be advanced by the proposed gun license, for the following reasons:

First, the gun clubs, however praiseworthy in their object, do not form one-tenth part of the public who take an interest in shooting as a sport. This fact seems ignored entirely now-a-days.

Second, the small amount collected by a three-dollar license would hardly pay one person for properly carrying out the law, if any government gave its sanction.

And thirdly, it would be certain to have a decidedly irritating effect on the vast majority of our citizens interested in shooting but only able to use a gun for a day or so during the year. These gun clubs should always be settled by public vote, not by private clubs.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Sir—There have been several letters in your paper lately on this subject from persons looking at the matter from different points of view. From the farmer's standpoint, I should like to ask the question, whether this country has not reached a point when it should no longer be a necessity for a land owner to post up notices all over his farm to inform stray

A DIFFERENCE
IN LUNGS.

In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resistant. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

E. G. PRIOR
AND CO., LTD.
FOR
GENERAL
AND
BUILDERS
HARDWARE

123 GOVERNMENT ST.
VICTORIA.
451

sportsmen that the land belongs to someone and is not open to the public? Is the ploughman to take the percentage—and is it his right to do so? The ploughman, grain, and at present, from the carts on the farm, yet apparently it is beneficially necessary to put up a notice to inform the ploughman that there is a fence round the place and that no one can shoot there without leave. The law run that no one may shoot land fence posts, trees, and other property. Personally, I should like to see no gun license, but a law making it illegal for anyone to shoot on enclosed ground without the written permission of the occupier of the land, which would have to be produced, on demand by any special constable; the penalty to be a heavy one, making for this purpose all British subjects over 21 years of age special constables; half of the fine to go to the person by whose means a violation is obtained.

If such a law could be made, I think farmers would be saved an immense amount of trouble and inconvenience; those who have farmer friends would get better shooting, and the shooting on boundaries could hardly be more available for use. I do not, myself, think that, although many people have shot on my place this year, some of whom I have seen and stopped, not one asked my permission, nor did a single one have the courtesy to leave any game at the house.

LOCAL FARMER.

Smoke

Mainland

and

British Lion
Cigars

Every cigar branded.
Insist on having them
For sale everywhere.

Perfectly Painless Dentistry
Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cont

of Work required given, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.

FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:

Full Upper and Lower Sets, from \$7.50

Silver Fillings, from \$1.00

Gold Fillings, from \$2.00

Gold Crowns, from \$5.00

And other work as reasonable as per

fect care, best material, and finest work

manship can make them.

OFFICE

The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
or Government and Yates Sts., Victoria

OUR STOCK OF

XMAS GOODS

IS NOW COMPLETE. INSPECTION INVITED.

Bon Bons

Delicious Chocolates

In Handsome Boxes.

Xmas Cakes,

Plum Puddings

and Mince Meat

ORDER EARLY.

Out of town patrons will receive every at

tion to their orders.

CLAY'S

Tel. 101. 39 Fort St.

EDUCATIONAL

CORRIG : : COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Three & Four Year Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Biology and Public Health. Write for calendar to

The Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

OREGON

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A GIRL'S SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS. Corps of teachers, location, building equipment—the best. Send for catalogue.

TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18, '05



A USEFUL XMAS SOUVENIR

To Send to the Old Land.

Oak, Carved Butter Dishes

Complete with Knife,
Can be sent by Parcel Post.

at

FOX'S

78 GOVERNMENT STREET

SHE IS WAITING FOR YOU

to show your appreciation.
Why not—this Xmas—
present her with one of
our Ladies' Hand Bags.
We have some new pat-
terns, just in from New
York, and have a very
large stock from which to
choose. : : : : :
You will find her favorite
perfume here too. : : :

Cyrus H. Bowes
98 Government Street
Near Yates Street

\$400 BUYS A NEW COTTAGE WEST END

Containing parlor, dining-room, two
bedrooms, kitchen, bath, pantry,
hot and cold water, electric light.

LARGE LOT ONLY \$1200

\$800 may remain on mortgage at
6½ per cent.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
'Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

A. C. GALT
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Board of Trade Building
VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. Box No. 57. Telephone No. 1233

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS

Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable
colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gent's
Summer Suits dyed dark colors for Fall
and Winter wear. Overcoats cleaned and
dyed. All our work Guaranteed Tailor
Pressed.

Remember the Place

Hearns & Renfrew
141 Yates St. Tel. 200.
We call for and deliver.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods { Combs
Brushes
Skin Tonics
Perfumes Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

All The Latest Games

Motor Ride Deck Ring Toss Roulette
Natural History Lotto Speculation
Sherlock Holmes Corn and Beans Bid
Flinch Pit Togo Bean Bag Fort
Bagatelle Alabama Coon Water Melon
Steeplechase Patchesi Halma
And 100 Others

WILLIAM WILRY, 91 DOUGLAS STREET

LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen 25c
FANCY JAP ORANGES, per box 60c
WASHED FIGS, per basket 15c

The WEST END GROCERY CO.

'Phone 88. CHRISTMAS FRUIT PURVEYORS. 42 Government St.

\$500 FREE!—MORRIS'—\$500 FREE! GRAND XMAS PREMIUM

TO BE DRAWN JANUARY 8th, 1906

\$500 in Prizes Premium Tickets given to all
Purchasers of 25 Cents and Upwards

PRIZES TO BE SEEN IN WINDOW

E. A. Morris, Leading Tobacconist, Government St.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Victoria.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Duncan.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Victoria.



The Greatest Boot and Shoe Sale On Record.

We did more business this month than ever before. The reason is because we give the best value that money could buy.

30 Pairs for the Man that wants to spend.....	\$2.50
36 Pairs for the Lads that want to spend.....	1.50
24 Pairs for the Ladies that want beauty and strength.....	3.00
30 Pairs Misses' Dong. Kid Blucher, heavy soles, sizes 11 to 2.....	1.50
30 Pairs Men's Hip and Thigh Rubber Boots at.....	5.00
24 Pairs George A. Slater's Invictus Fine Boots at.....	4.00
12 Pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid, Goodyear welt, at.....	2.00
15 Pairs Children's Button Boots, sizes 9 to 10½, little off style, at.....	50
12 Pairs Youths' Lace Boots, sizes 11 and 12.....	50

Look out for our Slippers, now on the way, which will be put on sale next month. The long and short of it is, we want your trade. High quality and low prices should interest you.

JAMES MAYNARD
85 DOUGLAS STREET PHONE 1232 ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK

E.R. Ricketts Will Manage Theatre

Takes Charge of Local Playhouse for Northwest Theatrical Association.

Vancouver Opera House to Be Remodelled and Refurnished in April.

Harold Rylett, managing director of the Tribune of London, England, who was due in Victoria last night on his way around the world, was unable through the lateness of the westbound train to make connections with the steamer Princess Victoria, and instead left direct from Vancouver for San Francisco. Two years ago Mr. Rylett was one of the members of the British Journalists' Association who visited Victoria, and while here made many warm friends.

Mr. Rylett is now engaged in making a tour of the world, to occupy nine months, and during his travels will appoint correspondents for the Tribune in each of the principal towns visited, and in addition secure personal information which will be of permanent value to him in the future.

The Tribune is a new Liberal penny paper, the first issue of which will appear on the natual day of the New Year. From a gentleman who travelled with the British journalist through the province it was learned that the paper is being started with a financial backing of half a million pounds sterling. The money is being furnished by a Mr. Thomas, who is a grandson of Richard Cobden, the father of free trade. It was the present Mr. Thomas' grandfather who furnished the funds for Cobden's propaganda.

At the present time London has no leading daily paper devoted to the policy of free trade, as the Daily Chronicle, Mail and News are all in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's protective policy. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the multi-millionaires of the Old World's commercial metropolis, and has now decided that the time is ripe in England to start a thoroughly modern and up-to-date newspaper whose political policy will be that of free trade.

From San Francisco Mr. Rylett, the traveling representative of the Tribune, will go to Japan, China and India, and will work back to Australia and New Zealand, returning to England via Cape Colony. It was also learned that a representative of the staff of the Vancouver World will cover all news of interest relating to British Columbia affairs. In discussing home politics Mr. Rylett stated to the Coldest informant that in his opinion the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will not give up the reins of government until compelled to do so, and that the present English cabinet will last until at least the middle of next year, and perhaps longer.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
When Buying Silverware
do you think more about price or quality?

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

BRUSHES
If You Want the Best Ask for
Boehm's

ADVICES BY MAIL FROM THE YUKON

Coal Lake Fuel Output — Big Game in the White Horse District.

Dawson exchanges of recent date contain the following items of interest:

The Coal Creek coal mines, below Dawson, will produce 4,000 tons of coal this winter. The output will be handled by the trains from the interior to the river, and placed in the bunkers ready for shipment to Dawson early in the spring. This announcement is made by J. A. Williams, superintendent of the mines.

The winter work will begin in a few weeks, or just as soon as the river closes and it is possible to get supplies and men to the property.

A recent arrival from the country west of White Horse states that a great quantity of game now exists in that region, in that country, particularly around Dawson. One of the caribous we saw was as high as 30 sheep at one time. It was a magnificent sight.

We shot but few of the noble fellows. We had no use for them, and it would have been wanton slaughter, and after all, we were there looking for gold more than for sheep or other game.

Mountain sheep are numerous all along the range of mountains immediately back of the coast. It is well known that frequently sheep were seen and killed on the high peaks in the vicinity of Skagway, and often killed along the route of the White Pass railway in earlier days.

In the Aisek country and beyond we saw bears every day or two, and sometimes would see several in one day. Most of them were black bears, but occasionally there would be a grizzly or some other species.

T. D. McMannis died at 3 o'clock this morning in the Good Samaritan hospital.

The deceased was a native of Tempe, Ireland, and about 50 years of age. He was a resident of Juneau, Alaska, for 18 years, attaining to the time of his death owned considerable property there.

Mr. McMannis came to Dawson from Juneau in the early part of 1888. He had been interested in several of the quartz propositions in the Klondike.

Dan Matheson has a scheme to keep the Yukon free from floating ice the several weeks immediately preceding the close of navigation. Dan's scheme is to place buoys across the mouth of each large tributary stream. He says that all the ice causing the river party to fill early in the fall comes from the tributaries, and that it easily could be restrained with buoys.

Once restrained for a short time, he says, it would freeze together as one mass and hold itself in place. Dan thinks this scheme would keep the main river to remain open much longer than under present circumstances, and that swiftly running water which would be confined to the middle of the stream would thus keep a channel secured out deep enough in the middle of the stream to permit steamers to run without interruption.

All that is needed now is to get the government to put up the buoys, and to cap the rivers, and there will be no difficulty for using ice crushers for the early part of the year. Dan says the period of usefulness of steamers each year will be increased six weeks every fall by his scheme.

C. H. Wilkinson, a capitalist of London, England, has offered to make a subscription to the funds of the Yukon Polar Institute.

An offer has come from W. L. Breeze, of White Horse, a millionaire, whose home is more propely in New York, to assist in the work of raising funds for the Polar enterprise. Mr. Breeze also offers to make a liberal donation himself, so there is no doubt but what the funds for the big project are beginning to crystallize into a promising nest egg.

Emperor William wished Poachin, the famous violinist, to give the German crown prince lessons, but the music master declined the honor.

Juliet Tiersot, the noted French author, has arrived in this country on a lecturing tour. She is librarian of the national conservatory in Paris and author of several works on music.

The Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord of Covent Garden market, London, derives over \$75,000 a year from that space alone.

It came into the possession of the Bedford family three centuries ago, at a time when its yearly value was estimated at about \$32,000.

Conchita, countess of Craven, formerly Miss Bradley Martin of New York, whose marriage at the age of 16 was a sensation some years ago, is regarded as one of the best dressed women in England. She cares little for society, being fond of home life and of her garden, and is an expert in fancy poultry. It is said that her hair was "put up" young lady fashion for the first time on the day of her wedding.

The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now? The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe."

ADVISES POWERS.

Paris, Nov. 30.—French opinion inclines to the belief that the "slight modification" demanded yesterday by the Sultan in his conditions submitted to him by the powers would be accepted. Thus the Sultan would virtually yield, while Europe would run no danger of a conflagration. A former French ambassador to Turkey said to-day:

"The time certainly will come when Turkey, ceaselessly rebuffed, will turn on Europe and try the suprem eissise. Why not now?

The Sultan sees Austria and Russia paralyzed with internal embargos, and France occupied with Morocco, while Germany's interests in Turkey call for tact in dealing with the Sultan. Britain alone seems to wish for an aggressive policy. If Abdul Hamid has made up his mind to choose this moment to try conclusions, then European powers have no such strong advantage as they appear to think."

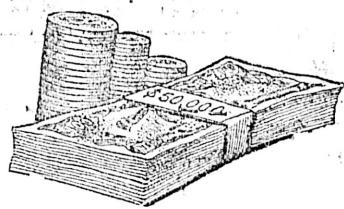
The Temps expects the Sultan to yield, but says:

"The danger lies in the fact that each side suspects the other of weakness. Therefore if the powers remain firm and the Sultan loses his head, the situation is big with peril for Europe

ANOTHER SALE AND A GREATER

TO MAKE ROOM FOR XMAS GOODS

WE WILL SAVE
YOU
PILE OF GOOD
MONEY

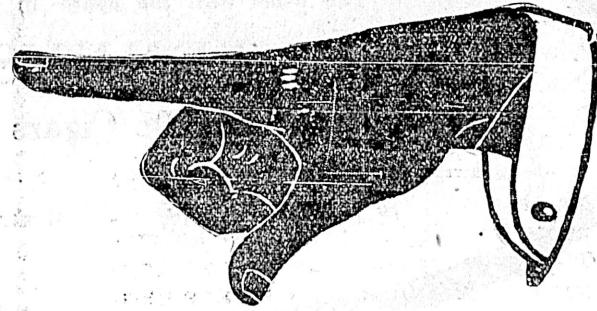


1000 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, this season's goods, the regular prices for which range from \$15 to \$22, at \$8, \$10 and \$15. All goods marked in plain figures. Come early and secure the best pick from this huge Slaughter Sale.

Semi-Ready is positively the only Tailor Made Clothing manufactured in Canada. Beware of spurious imitations. :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

68 & 70 YATES STREET



Nicola Kamloops & Similkameen Ry.

Predicted Within Two Months the Laying of Steel Will Commence.

Great Impetus to Be Given to Development of Coal and Mineral Resources.

A resident of the Nicola valley at present in the city, but who declined to have his name quoted, is authority for the statement that within two months the laying of steel on the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company's line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola will be completed, and early in the spring this section will be ready for passenger and freight traffic. He told the Colonist reporter that it was a fine piece of construction work and reflected great credit upon Loss & Macdonell, the chief contractors, and all those having contracts under them. In discussing the Nicola district generally he was enthusiastic over the impetus that will be given to the development of the coal and metal mining resources and predicted that the capital would soon follow on the heels of the railway. He outlined in an interesting way what was going on, and in the course of his conversation with the reporter said:

"The existence of the 'black diamond' in the Nicola district has been known since the '60's, and even as early as 1876 the Dominion government recognized the importance of this natural wealth and sent the late Dr. George M. Dawson, head of the geological survey department, to make a thorough examination of the Nicola coal basin. Based on his report a few sharp-sighted men, realizing the enormous potential wealth that lay hidden under the rolling bunch grass hills, and disclosed on the surface by the action of such torrential water courses as the Coldwater river, the Nicola river and Quilchenna creek, secured large tracts of land and patiently awaited the day when a railroad would quicken the industrial life of the valley and make possible the economic development and marketing of the coal. That time is now at hand, for two lines of railways are being projected into the district, both of which will eventually tap the coal fields and solve the problem of adequate transportation facilities, for which the owners have so long waited."

"Four miles south of Quilchenna and extending for eight miles north and south of Quilchenna creek is the property of the Diamond Vale Coal & Iron Mines Company, Ltd. This company controls an area thirty-three coal locations, containing approximately 21,120 acres. For the past few years the company has been quietly developing its immense holdings and is at present exploiting the coal measures at depth with the aid of a diamond drill. The work, summarized briefly, has disclosed the existence of nine workable seams of from three to fifteen feet of excellent bituminous coal. In the aggregate these seams measure over 60 feet in thickness. Now that railway transportation is within measurable distance plans are being prepared for the development of the property on a large scale, so as to place the Diamond Vale property in position to be an important factor in commanding a share of both the interior and coast trade."

"The Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, Ltd., owns 2,461 acres of coal land at the mouth of the Coldwater river, a few miles south of the town of Nicola. There are five seams of coal on which prospect tunnels have been run, aggregating in width about thirty-five feet of coal. The main seam is 18 feet 6 inches, consisting of coal five feet, shale parting one foot six inches and coal 13 feet 6 inches. A recent analysis made by Dr. R. W. Ellis of the geological survey department gave: Water,

3.04; volatile combustible matter, 37.18; fixed carbon, 52.05; ash, 7.73; total, 100.

"According to Dr. Ellis' report the coal yields a compact, firm, coherent coke of 60.39 per cent.

"The coal of the Nicola basin is suitable for domestic, steaming and coking purposes. Cheaper fuel for the mines and smelters of the Boundary and the Similkameen by reason of a shorter haul from these coal fields will do much to facilitate the more economical development and reduction of the ores of these two districts, and will also solve to a large extent the problem of smelting certain classes of low-grade ores now almost prohibitory by reason of the present cost of coke.

"Rich in mineral, coal, agricultural, fruit and grazing lands, the Nicola district is receiving a much needed impetus by the building of the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company's line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola. Grading of the right-of-way from Spence's Bridge to Nicola lake, a distance of forty-five miles, has proceeded so far that the laying of steel will be completed this winter, and within a few short months the district, including the settlements of Lower Nicola, Coulter, Nicola and Quilchenna, will, metaphorically speaking, be directly tributary to the cities of the coast.

"Under its V. V. & E. charter the Great Northern Railway Company is building up the valley of the Similkameen and will undoubtedly serve this district with a branch line to tap the Aspen Grove copper camp and the Nicola coal fields.

"From Nicola south the government wagon road to Princeton passes through the Aspen Grove camp; Otter valley, where are located a number of fine ranches; Tulameen City, an important point for the camps along Boulder, Elliott, Bear, Eagle, Siwash and Champion creeks, and Granite creek.

ROOSEVELT AFTER BEAR.

S. F. Argonaut. "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter." Chas. Scribner's Sons, by Theodore Roosevelt, is to be had at the book stores. Enough said. Everybody knows the man, his books, and what the book is about. It need only be remarked in passing that the volume is sumptuously printed and bound, with an amazing lot of illustrations from photographs, when we drop into quotation with the account of the killing of the bear whose picture, together with that of President Roosevelt, appears on one of these pages.

Opposite us was a high and a very rugged mountain-side covered with a growth of pinyon—never a close-growing tree—its precipitous flanks broken by ledges and secured by gullies and ravines. It was hard to follow the scent across such a mountain-side, and the dogs speedily became much scattered. We could hear them plainly, and now and then could see them, looking like ants as they ran up and down hill and along the ledges. Finally we heard some of them barking baying. The volume of sound increased steadily, as the straggling dogs joined those which had first reached the hunted animal. At about this time, to our astonishment, Badly, usually a stanch fighter, rejoined us, followed by one or two other hounds, who seemed to have had enough of the matter. Immediately afterward we saw the bear, half way up the mountain-side. The hounds were all around him, and occasionally bit at his hind quarters; but he was a big, and the dogs speedily became much scattered. We could hear them plainly, and now and then could see them, looking like ants as they ran up and down hill and along the ledges.

NEWS OF GRAND FORKS.

Old Resident of Cascade Found Dead in Bed.

Grand Forks, Nov. 28.—P. A. Monroe, an old resident of Cascade, was sitting dead in his bed early yesterday morning at the Pacific hotel in the west end of the town. It seems that the deceased retired about eight o'clock on Sunday evening and died during the night. Dr. Kingston, coroner, who was summoned, decided that an inquest was not necessary as heart failure had been the cause of death. The deceased was about 45 years of age and a married man, his family residing at Cascade. He was recently employed at the Yale Timber company's mill at Cascade.

Heavy Snowfall.

For the last twenty-four hours there has been a heavy snow fall over the entire valley, it having fallen to a depth of six inches.

Capt. Bentley, one of our most heavily interested mining men in the North Fork district, has suspended operations on his group of copper properties on Volcanic mountain until the spring, when machine drills will likely be put in operation.

An unconfirmed report is current here that a passenger service on the Curlew-Midway branch of the Great Northern will go into effect on Saturday next.

Word has been received from the land and water department at Victoria that a new road up the North Fork through Thomas Wiseman's land will be gazetted immediately as a public road.

Gillette's Pure Powdered Lye

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

SPORTS

RUGBY.

Practice Game Tomorrow. Although there will be no game at Vancouver tomorrow, the intermediates and seniors will have a full practice at Oak Bay. It was suggested to the Terminal City teams when they were in this city that the locals should go to Vancouver tomorrow, but for some reason or other no answer has been received. The consequences are that the locals are unable to say when the game will be played. The Vancouver management, however, has been informed of this, and it has been suggested to them that the game should be played on either Saturday, the 9th, or 16th of December. With these dates in view, the local team will put in as much practice as possible with a view to being in the best possible shape for their game. The practice will take the form of a match between the Central Rugby and the combined intermediates and junior teams of the Victoria club. The Centrals have the proud distinction of never having been beaten, and the combined team will make a strong effort to defeat them tomorrow. The team to represent the Centrals will be: Full backs, D. Marpole, three quarters, F. Anderson, E. Todd, B. Therriault and A. Sargison; half backs, S. Nasom and C. Kinloch; forwards, Sweeney, O'Keefe, Miller, Lant, Milligan, Ilcock, Campbell and McArthur.

Another Player Injured.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—During today's football game between St. Louis University and the University of Iowa, which was won by the latter 31-0, half back Robinson of St. Louis was carried from the field suffering from what is believed to be concussion of the brain.

Westminster Defeats Shearwater.

New Westminster, Nov. 30.—(Special). H. M. S. Shearwater arrived in port on Saturday night from Comox, and on Monday her Association football team played against an eleven representing the Royal City, and met defeat by a score of two goals to one. The navy men put up a splendid game, and both sides were so evenly matched that it was not till after 50 minutes' play that the first goal was scored. What was to nothing against them the naval team put up a big spurt, in order to even the score, during the last quarter, and Scott, their outside left, kicked a pretty goal after the halves and forwards had run the ball up from centre field by a splendid piece of combination play. The landsmen however would not let the score rest even, and in the last few minutes of play, when the play was taken down on the Shearwater's goal repeatedly, had luck along preventing them scoring more than once. Finally, a few seconds before time was called, the city men secured their second goal.

The line up was as follows:

Navy—Goal, O'Connor; backs, Nye and Aston; half backs, Matteson, Birdmark and Pierce; forwards, Scott, Arab, Phillips, Blair, and Gifford.

New Westminster—Goal, •Cantell;

backs, Wedge and Launay; half backs, A. Turnbull, W. Anderson and Lennie; forwards, Cunningham (centre), Greg (inside right), Mathews (outside), •Blondeau (inside left), •Taylor (outside).

•Columbia College men.

Football Fatalities.

Chiengo, Nov. 30.—A summary of football accidents thus far during the year shows that death and injury to the players includes only those seriously injured.

The entire list of injured is said to aggregate upwards of a thousand. Of those killed, 10 were high school players, three college, and one girl player. Ten of them were under 17 years of age. Body blows caused four deaths. Injuries to spine three, concussion of brain six, blood poisoning two and a fracture of the skull two. Two persons lost their lives when the bone was broken. The record is not yet complete. A few games will be played today, and they will swell the list of the maimed. And in addition to the certainty of more accidents can be added the logical development of the serious injuries which always follow the football season, just as an epidemic of blackjaw follows its harvest after the youth killing celebrations of July 4.

—

Do you know the man who is sitting back of us, Ethel?

—Very slightly we were engaged last summer.—Translated for Tales from File.

—

Hubby—Now, remember, while you are at the store, you mustn't flirt.

Pet—Of course not, I am old goose. See, I have tied a knot in my handkerchief so I won't forget I'm married.—Translated for Tales from Le Rire.

—

—

Rate Father—How dared you kiss my daughter out on the balcony?

Jack (yawn)—I don't know—I wondered myself when I saw her afterward by daylight.—Translated for Tales from Famille Journal.

—

The khedive of Egypt has amassed an enormous fortune, and I only not a monarch, but a teetotaler as well.

German mineralogists are reported to have discovered diamondiferous deposits in the vicinity of the old bed of the Huang Ho in China.

John Redmond, the "father of the House of Lords," sat in that body for 28 years before he delivered his maiden speech, and his effort consisted of 21 words.

The Japanese rice crop this year is nearly 14 per cent, less than the average, and 25 per cent, less than last year. All political parties are concerting measures for relieving the distress.

—

Look for it

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

NOT AMATEURS

We're not amateurs by any means when it comes to Men's Fine Tailoring. We've been in the Clothing business all our lives and know it from A to Z. : : : : :

A store that sells everything from tin cans to cheap soaps can't be expected to know much about style. The tendency towards trashy things gave us the opening we have here.

We make a specialty of one thing—concentrate all our efforts towards making and selling the most Stylish Garments for Men, Youths and Boys. If you want fine and exclusive clothing, there's but one place to come.

Fit-Reform

73 Government Street - Victoria

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Aim and Scope and Project Described in a Very Entertaining Fashion.

An Interview With Frank W. Morse the Sec.-Pres. and General Manager.

The following article, descriptive of the aim and scope of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, from the pen of Frank G. Carpenter, appears in the issue of the Winnipeg Free Press of Sunday last:

Montreal, 1905.

I have just had a long talk with Mr. Frank W. Morse, the vice-president and general manager of the new trunk line which the government of Canada is building from ocean to ocean. I say the government, for although the road is being engineered under the Grand Trunk Pacific railway management, and although it will really belong to that company, it is being built on government guarantees, and the eastern half of it by government engineers and on government contracts.

It is the biggest single job any government has ever undertaken, with perhaps the exception of the Trans-Siberian railway and the Panama canal. Its building will be as difficult as that of the Trans-Siberian, and it will cost \$123,000,000, or more, than half as much as the Panama canal.

Transport yourself in your imagination back to the time when the United States had 6,000,000 people. We had about 300,000, I believe, when Jefferson was President. Think of the period when most of our citizens were along the Atlantic seaboard and south of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and suppose that we then had determined to build an iron track through the wilderness from Boston to San Francisco, and thence north to Seattle. That is somewhat like what this little six million nation is undertaking now. It is surveying a new line of railroad 3,650 miles long, which shall connect Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Port Simpson, on the Pacific ocean, not far from the lower end of Alaska, about 500 miles north of Puget Sound, and perhaps half that distance south of Sitka, in Alaska. The line everywhere runs several hundred miles north of the American boundary. In the Rockies it is about 500 miles north. It goes most of the way through a new and unsettled country, and for a thousand miles or so through lands so suited for farming that Mr. Morse tells me they will soon be as thickly populated as Iowa or Nebraska.

Already at Work

This railroad is not a mere possibility—a scheme mapped out upon the paper. It has been authorized by the Canadian parliament; \$32,000,000 worth of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, guaranteed by the government, have been issued, and they were subscribed for ten times over. The money is at the call of the managers, and it is being put into the work as rapidly as possible. Already 275 miles of road are under construction between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and by this time next year there will be an army of laborers pushing the construction all along the line.

The road is being built to stay. The government contract provides that it shall be as good as the line of the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal, and that is as good as any road on the continent. The Trans-Siberian was made with rails which were far too light for the traffic and the whole road must now be relaid. So Prince Hillock, the Russian secretary of railroads, told me when I talked with him about that line just before the war with Japan. The Canadian Pacific was originally laid with fifty-six pound rails, that is, with rails which weighed fifty-six pounds to the yard. This has all been changed and the road now has as heavy rails and the improvements of the New York Central on the Pennsylvania. The Grand Trunk is being laid with rails which weigh eighty pounds to the yard and its grades will be the least, so Mr. Morse says, of any trans-continental line. The road will be completed in 1911.

How Canada Builds Railroads

Before I tell you the story of the road, let me give you a thumb-nail sketch of its manager. It will show you the kind of men who are moving things in Canada today. The vice-president and manager of this great enterprise is about eight years younger than President Roosevelt. He is about as tall as our president, and not quite so heavy. He looks younger than he really is, and ev-

a default of interest during the next three years it will pay that also, but such last payment will be capitalized and eventually held back by the company to the government."

The New Wheat Empire

"As to the prairie section," continued Mr. Morse, "that will pay the interest on its bonds from the start. That country is so rich that settlements will spring up all along the road, and we shall be finding out millions of bushels of wheat and other products within a year or so after the rails are laid. I don't dare to describe the richness of that region to the full. Any man who tells the truth about it to a stranger is looked upon by the latter as a visionary or a liar. We have there the richest wheat lands upon earth; better than those of the United States, better than any others of the world. This road goes through a strip of virgin soil which will raise twenty-five bushels and more wheat to the acre, and that strip contains four times as much wheat land as all the wheat-growing lands of the United States. About a hundred million bushels of wheat were harvested in the lands of that region, which are now accessible to railroads, this year, and the country has hardly been touched."

The American Invasion

"Americans and other immigrants are coming in by the thousands. Husky young fellows with two, three, five and ten thousand dollars a piece in their pockets are buying lands and settling. I met scores of them wherever I went out there along the line of our road. All they wanted to know was whether the road would be actually built; and when I told them there was no doubt of it they said they would go ahead and buy. They have bought, and buying is going on everywhere there today."

"I saw settlers who were coming in with all their belongings from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas. They had sold their farms and were ready to take the cheap lands and make new ones. The situation is such that a man can plow and have a wheat crop the year after he settles, and one young fellow of 28 whom I met told me that he had paid for his land, his moving and his stock with his first crop and had money in the bank. I don't mean to say that that is a common occurrence, but it is what one young man did."

Edmonton and Its Future

"How about the towns along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific?"

"The road is not yet laid out, and the town sites are not settled. It passes, as I have said, through Winnipeg and also through Edmonton, in Alberta, Edmonton will, I believe, be the metropolis of that wheat region. It will probably surpass Winnipeg. The region about there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk will, as I have told you, likely go through it. It will be a railroad center, there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom.

Millions of Smokers

use

MOGULEgyptian
Cigarettes

Cork Tips

15c Per Box

**Daily Review of
Local Markets****Fresh Shipment of Finnan Haddie Being Handled by Local Dealers.****Christmas Purchasing Season May Now Be Said to Start in Earnest.****TO THE LADIES!****NOTICE****RETAIL MARKETS.****NOTICE****DOMINION EXHIBITION****NOTICE**

REAL ESTATE

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 86. Established 1853.

41 Government St.

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$1,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large tidal bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loan; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres. 91 fenced, part cultivated; black loam; lying stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$300, for \$450 each.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,500.

ROYAL OAK—211 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

PORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Site of offices, excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city.

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—Old established milk business

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. PARGAIN—8 roomed dwelling near Methodist church, on Pandora Avenue; electric light, gas, sewer, hot water; corner lot—\$14,200. Only \$2,500.

WINDOW and part of store on Fort street to rent; \$15 per month.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Brighton Bay; 3 lots 00x100. \$1,250.

2 ACRES—Under cultivation; 8 roomed dwelling; orchard of 56 trees bearing; 2 miles from P. O. Only \$1,000.

154 ACRES—10 cleared, 10 slashed; dwelling; barns 50x10; orchard, 150 trees bearing, situate Salt Spring Island. The owner wishing to dispose of this at once, has reduced price to \$1,000. This is a bargain.

Dated November 4, 1905.

A. L. BELYEAE, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, for an Act Incorporating a Company with power to carry on the business of Life Insurance and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

Dated 30th November, 1905.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for Applicant.

7 ROOMED DWELLING—Lot 47x200, 18 fruit trees. Only \$1,100.

8 1/2 ACRES, 6 miles out. Only \$675.

3 LOTS on Stanley Avenue, 58x103; \$400 each.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. In amounts of \$500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street

TO LET—7 room houses, Stanley Avenue; every convenience, \$18 per month.

FOR SALE—Two acre lots on St. Charles Street. Only \$1,800.

FOR SALE—6 room house on Green street. Only \$1,200; \$300 cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—Two good houses, Stanley Avenue, \$2,500 each; \$625 cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 acres, corner Dallas Road and Carr Street. Only \$4,725.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay Avenue, for \$3,150.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd.

104 YATES STREET

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land close to Gorge tramway terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.

PINE 5 ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.

CHAIGIE LEA FARM, comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4 acre orchard and farm buildings.

LOTS 198 and 199 Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A girl to take care of children and assist with housework. Apply 21 South Turner street.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced maid for general work; good cooking and housework (between 25 and 35 years); wages \$25 (Vancouver). Apply 60 Rae street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, 135 Menzies street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; all modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to Combeant Landing, corner Birdeye Walk and Bellville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Reverie House).

TO LET—Furnished housekeepers rooms, with electric light and bath, at Ellerslie House, No. 104 Pandora Avenue. Apply 97 Quadra street. Telephone 8320.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Brand new fittings. We equip rooms completely, including tables and furniture. Clubs and hotels remodelling. Ask for quotations. Catalogues sent free. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

WANTED—Trained nurse wishes engagement; chronic case not objected to. Address Box 373 Colonist.

WANTED—Mother's help (one child, 3 years); assist in cooking and housework. Apply 60 Rae street.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

WANTED—Reliable mother's help, no cooking housework and assist generally; strong, active person preferred. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Reliable general maid (James Barr); plain cooking; assist in housework and care of children; good wages. Apply 60 Rae street.

FOR SALE—Mother's help (one child, 3 years); assist in cooking and housework. Apply 60 Rae street.

FOR SALE—Brand new fittings. We equip rooms completely, including tables and furniture. Clubs and hotels remodelling. Ask for quotations. Catalogues sent free. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

WANTED—Trained nurse wishes engagement; chronic case not objected to. Address Box 373 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Six Langley and Bastion Street Paving Local Improvement by-law, 1903, \$500 debentures, carrying 4 per cent. Apply to Crease & Crease, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

WANTED—Situation by Capable Swedish cook for private family; strictly first class; best references. 372 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Position as companion-help, or care of child. E. M. Dearle, Sidney P. O., B. C.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

FOR SALE—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.</div

MONEY

To Loan on Improved Securities
at lowest current rates

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes. AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you. WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best. STRUCTURAL IRONWORK. ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and
The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,

627-629 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

PETERBORO.

HOTEL TO LEASE.

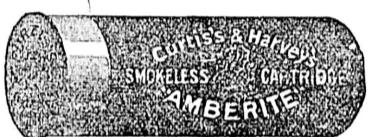
The well known First Class, Modern Hotel Building on Douglas street, known as "The Vernon." Possession can be given on 1st December. Premises are already equipped with bar and office fixtures, bar refrigerator, window blinds, French range, hot water boilers and connections, telephone, etc.

For further particulars apply to

A. W. JONES

28 Fort Street

CARTRIDGES! The Most Reliable Cartridge on the Market



Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA.

VANCOUVER.

ROSLYN COAL

This excellent coal is fast gaining favor in Victoria. Orders continually repeated. Try it. Delivered in Lump, Guck or Nut, at current prices.

For Sale by R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent,

Dealer in Cordwood, Cutwood and Bark.

OFFICE AND YARD, 43 BLANCHARD ST., AND WARREN'S WHARF, JAMES BAY.

TELEPHONE 97.

Rex Motor

ONLY \$1.25 EACH
at the

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
29 GOVERNMENT STREET

SYLVESTER'S EGG PRODUCER

Makes hens lay, keeps the flock in a healthy condition. Try a 50c. package and double your egg supply. Try our Roup Cure.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. - 87-89 Yates St.

The Right Time To Choose Your Xmas Gifts

Is now, when you can examine at your leisure the feast of beauty that we have provided for those who wish to choose jewels and rich designs in jewelry. Our stock in all the branches is well assorted and up-to-date, with articles such as Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Links, Toilet Pieces and Sets, Brushes, Mirrors, Sterling Silver Table Ware, Clocks of all styles. Kindly give us a call and convince yourself. Any article selected now will be held aside.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, Jeweler
90—GOVERNMENT STREET—90

A Rare Chance for Cheap Tools

The whole of the Machinery, Tools, Patents, Designs and such in the TRAVELLING IRON WORKS CO. is now offered for Sale for Cash, at bottom prices. In quantities to suit purchasers. For prices and particulars apply at The Albion premises or to ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor, MARINE IRON WORKS, Pembroke St., between Store and Government Sts., Victoria, B. C. Res. Tel. 100; Works Tel. 681. P. G. CLARKE

SMOKED FISH

NANAIMO SMOKED BLOATERS
NANAIMO SMOKED KIPPERS
NANAIMO SMOKED SALMON
NANAIMO SMOKED HADDIES
NANAIMO SALTED HERRINGS

Packed by Cowie's Scotch Experts

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.
WHOLESALE GROCERS

End of Mutiny

Is Announced

Official Dispatches From Sebastopol Tell of Capture of All Mutineers.

Telegraph Strike an Even More Ominous Event Than the Sailors' Outbreak.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1—(3:20 a. m.)—The official dispatches announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander, Lieut. Schmidt, has raised a great load from the hearts of Count Witte and his associates in the government. At a protracted cabinet council yesterday long and dangerous consideration was given to an even graver problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employees, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire and which if continued will mean nothing else than the economic and industrial death of Russia. Rumors were flying thick and fast late last night that Count Witte had decided to sacrifice M. Durnovo, the acting minister of the interior, because of his action in discharging the leaders of these employees on account of the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnovo will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

Overtures to Renew Work

According to telephone information from Moscow, the telegraphers there approached Baron Midem, the prefect, who promised to present a petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged if work was immediately recommenced. The government perhaps will accept this egress from its difficulty in this regard.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete, and the Associated Press is able to forward the following despatches only by special arrangements.

The situation here was tense yesterday. In the absence of definite information from Sebastopol the wildest rumors were in circulation. The revolutionists eagerly seized the opportunity to spread reports that their Mutineers Were Completely Victorious. They worked especially among the troops, talking to every soldier and sailor whom they encountered in the streets.

A panic spread on the bourse and government bonds dropped heavily. The government finally recognized that it was a tactical mistake to hold up the news, but the official announcement of its victory at Sebastopol came too late to undo much harm.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is a rattlebrain and incompetent. The Lieutenant was reprimanded a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, as the Otschakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieut. Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon of New York. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who